THE
# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1778.

*For the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WHEN we first undertook to defend ourselves and our country against the tyrannic usurpations of a corrupted and abandoned Court, we thought we had nothing to do but to resist strength with strength, in the usual course of war; and accordingly provided ourselves, as well as we could, with guns, bayonets, powder, ball, &c. But experience shews that we were mistaken; other weapons, of less mortal but not a less dangerous tendency, are exercised against us by these foes to mankind, and we are altogether deficient in a like force to oppose them. It is now high time our Congress and men in power should fall upon some means of enabling us to oppose our enemies with equal terms. In short, we want men of abilities to serve the Continent in the capacity of *public liars*. However unimportant such a department may appear at first sight, we find that the wise administration of England, and the Generals in their service in America, have thought it an object worthy their serious attention, and have undoubtedly placed much dependance on their superior abilities in the art of *lying*. Early in the war the Ministry were at the expence and trouble of sending over a whole ship load of *lies*, in a pamphlet, called *An Address to the People of America*, to be distributed throughout the States. After this many other lying pamphlets and papers were discharged from the royal batteries---*Lord Howe* sent a *lie* to Congress by General Sullivan, requesting a conference for the promotion of peace; knowing at the same time, he had neither power or inclination to make peace: but this was only priming the cannon; the principal aim was to send a thundering lie to France, and indeed all Europe, informing that the Congress were about to submit and had actually entered into a treaty with the British Generals; and Sir William Howe lately sent off another *lie* of the same kind, by means of the unfortunate *John Brown*---but that flash'd in the pan-----As soon as the Howes got to New-York, they appointed their *Liar General*, who immediately took possession of the press, and from the small bum batteries of Rivington and Gaine, played off innumerable *lies*, to our great annoyance. They have now an able officer of the same kind at Philadelphia, who takes the command of Fort Towne and Fort Humphreys. And indeed I think he has shewn himself full equal to the *Liar General* of New-York. As to Messieurs Towne and Humphreys, they are known to be of such slender abilities, that it cannot be supposed, they are the authors of the elegant, well constructed lies, they so frequently discharge.

I have heard of a man in England called a *Virtriloquist*, who had the surprising faculty of throwing his voice wherever he pleased, he kept a great dog, and for the entertainment of his visitors, would throw his voice into the dog's belly, and then wagging the poor beasts jaws with his hands, made him *seem* to say whatever he pleased. Thus it is with Towne and Humphreys. The *Liar General* is the man with the wonderful voice, and they are only his two dogs---and very *jad dogs* they are---whom he causes to utter every thing he has a mind to. Thus in a late Evening Post, Mr. Towne seems to address the public, *in propria persona*, with a long observation on Congressional tyranny and British clemency---all *lies*, in order to introduce two greater *lies*, which have the sanction of J- --h G-------s name; who, to tell the truth, I do suspect to be the very *Liar General* himself.---Nothing would be more vain, than to attempt to counteract these productions of the lying offices of Philadelphia and New-York, with serious answers of truth and reason---we might as well go naked into the field of battle, as thus armed. *Like* must be opposed to *Like*---and therefore I hope the Congress will no longer delay establishing a *Lying Office*, with a handsome salary annexed, and publish an advertisement in all the papers on the continent to this effect.

"Wanted immediately for the Continental service, a person well qualified to serve as *Liar General* in the *United States*; also three assistants, or *Deputies*, in said office. Those who are able and willing to serve their country in this department, are requested to send in their names to—— at——As it is supposed there may be persons well qualified for this purpose amongst the tories. Free pardon and good encouragement will be given, to such as will exert their lying faculties, in behalf of their country."

N. B. Specimens of their abilities will be required of the candidates.

MACHIAVEL.

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*Extract of a letter to a Gentleman in Holland, translated from the French.*

*London, 8th July, 1777.*

"ON Wednesday last came on in the Court of King's Bench, a cause, which has made some noise. It respects Parson Horne, who had inserted in the news-papers, an advertisement setting forth, that a subscription was opened for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Americans *massacred* at Lexington and Concord. This was considered by the Attorney General, as a defamatory and scandalous libel, tending to exasperate the minds of the people, though perhaps it had been better to have treated it with contempt. Silence prevents many purposes, for which this kind of discussion gives place. On this occasion, the Parson had an opportunity of declaiming against the Ministry and their Partisans in Parliament. He pleaded his own cause; and confessing himself to be the author of the advertisement, he endeavoured to shew that it was neither inflammatory nor scandalous; but that it set forth an incontestible fact, *the massacre of the Americans by the King's troops at Lexington and Concord*. We shall select from his defence those parts which, if they be not the most convincing, are, for their boldness, the most curious.

"All that has been hitherto done against America, (says he) has been dictated by tyranny and despotism. Care has been taken, indeed, to cloath the measures with the garb of justice. Parliament has passed acts; but in our days, this legislative body is chiefly made up of venal creatures, ready to lend their sanction to every thing the Court can presume to ask; The least intimations of the Ministry are laws with these people. When a pension or post come into competition with justice and duty, such folks quickly decide. But can we consider as legal, as obligatory, acts which are manifestly the works of venality. Insurrections have happened in America, and troops have been sent thither: Like the fellow that provoked another to strike him first, that he might have a cruel pretence of cutting off the hand of the injured. The Colonists for a long time suffered in silence, but at last, enraged by the cruelties exercised upon them, they dared to threaten: No more was wanted for their enemies to fall upon them. Lexington first saw the exploits of these bloody men. They plunged their swords into the bosoms of the unarmed peasants; Many innocent people lost their lives on this occasion. My advertisement proposed a subscription for the widows and orphans, that these unfortunate men left without support; and this is imputed to me as a crime. Yet the zeal of some of my countrymen who interested themselves in behalf of the widows of English soldiers, killed in America, has been applauded. Where is the difference? The latter fell

by the chance of war: The former were facrificed to the cruelty of their ſuperiors, by the hands of mercenaries hired to deſtroy and maſſacre. Theſe received the public money, and the thanks of the King, on every proof of their brutality. I repeat it, and I ſhall ever maintain it, that the affair of Lexington was a premeditated maſſacre, the Engliſh forces having began hoſtilities. This is a fact which I had not failed to prove by eye-witneſſes, if my principal evidence were not ſpirited away. This was General Gage, who commanded the Royal army; he muſt have ſpoken as I do, or he would have been perjured. His ſituation was delicate: Miniſtry perceived it, and and ſent him off. The day he was ſummoned to appear, this gentleman vaniſhed. The ſame packet boat which took on board a knot of jews and rafcals, conveyed General Gage and his worthy fellow paſſengers to the Hague. I had alſo another evidence, but he is too powerful to want an evaſion, and too much intereſted not to ſet it up. This is Lord George Germaine, whoſe time and ſervices are engroſſed by ſtate affairs; ſo that my antagoniſt has every poſſible advantage over me. The judge *(Lord Mansfield)* ever ready to obey his maſters, and to fulfil their views, has a new doctrine ſuited to each caſe. Mr. Attorney General, who proſecutes on this occaſion, is obliged by the duty of his office to comply with every wiſh of the Court: He is hired, as bawdy houſe keepers retain their bullies. He is under a neceſſity of doing the dirty work of his employers. The office is become ſo ſcandalous, that a Gentleman cannot ſtoop to act in it."

"Mr. Horne examined many witneſſes. Among others, an officer who was wounded at Lexington, but he declared himſelf unable to ſay, whether the Engliſh or Americans fired firſt. The witneſſes, who proved very little, having given their teſtimony, the Parſon ſpoke again, addreſſing himſelf to the Jury, as follows:

"It is cuſtomary, Gentlemen, for perſons in my caſe to apply to the Jury. I ſhall do no ſuch thing. I well know how much even Juries may be under the malignant influence of the Court. Honeſt men, who are ſuſpected by the Court, are frequently ſet aſide; if is has been done at preſent, my addreſs to you will be to no purpoſe. I am perfectly ſatisfied of my own innocency, in declaring the buſineſs of Concord and Lexington a maſſacre. I name it thus in the preſence of a Privy Counſellor; and in the laſt words I utter, I ſhall give to it this hateful, this well deſerved appellation. Should you think otherwiſe, pronounce againſt me; if not, your verdict will be in my favour. In the former caſe, I will charitably believe you miſtaking; the latter will do you great honour."

"After withdrawing for an hour, the Jury brought in their verdict, Guilty. The Council on both ſides ſpoke ſix hours; thoſe for Mr. Horne took four. His puniſhment will be ſhortly known."

NEWBURN *(N. Carolina)* January 2.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſloop Heart of Oak, Captain Denniſon, from Martinico, ſchooner Sam, Captain Davis, from St. Euſtatia, ſchooner from Bermuda with ſalt, a French ſchooner from Hiſpaniola, two ſchooners from the Northern States; and a French ſnow is arrived at the bar from Cape Francois.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Iſland of St. Chriſtophers, to his friend in this State, Nov. 25.*

"The Britiſh fleet for the Leeward Iſlands is juſt arrived here, and I have ſeen all the Engliſh papers. They contain a great deal of news. A war with France is inevitable. Lord Stormont has left the court of France, and the French Ambaſſador has left the court of London. The greateſt ſcene of hurry and confuſion in England, with preſſing men and manning their fleet. The court of France has negotiated a loan of 100,000,000 of livres with the States of Holland. The Spaniſh flota has ſailed from the Havanna, with the richeſt cargo ever known for Spain, which, without any doubt, will be employed to ſupport the Houſe of Bourbon againſt their haughty neighbours the Engliſh, in this moſt favourable conjecture; the Continental Ambaſſadors at the Court of France having received the greateſt aſſurances that moſt of the powers of Europe will acknowledge the American Independency. You may gueſs at my ſituation here, where the Americans in all companies, are execrated with the moſt bitter and envenomed expreſſions; and where the ſpirits of the people are kept up with the following news, which circulates here for truth, from the firſt tables in the iſland down to the barber's ſhop, viz. That General Howe is in full and quiet poſſeſſion of Philadelphia, having totally defeated General Waſhington. That General Burgoyne is in North-Carolina, having conquered the ſeveral States as he paſſed through. That Lord Dunmore is in poſſeſſion of Boſton, having beat down all their forts, and that the rebels were every where ſuing for mercy. General Burgoyne's defeat has been clearly proved here, notwithſtanding which it gains no credit, and ſo greatly has ſome ſecret and fatal delaſion pervaded the councils of the Britiſh nation, that they ſhut their eyes againſt truth and day light, and ſin againſt their ſenſes, as did the Jews of old time, and ſeem to ſtand in need of a ſimilar calamity to make them act as reaſonable beings. Proviſions exceſſive high here."

BOSTON, January 22.

Friday laſt a privateer ſloop of 13 guns, commanded by Captain Connolly, of Mancheſter, returned to Salem from a cruize. About a month ago he fell in with and engaged a ſhip of 20 guns, with 40 men, during which the ſhip blew up, and all the hands but nine were loſt. She was bound from London for Antigua, with a very valuable cargo; eſtimated (as the hands ſay who were taken in the wreck after ſhe blew up) at upwards of 80,000l. They ſay alſo there was a lady of an immenſe fortune on board, who likewiſe periſhed.

We hear the ſhip Portſmouth, of 20 guns, returned to Portſmouth laſt Thurſday from a cruiſe; during which ſhe took two prizes, and carried them into Bilboa, and on her return ſhe took two more, one of which was a 20 gun ſhip with 40 men, bound from London for New-York, laden with woollens, &c. to the amount of 8,000l. prime coſt, which laſt prize ſhe parted with only four days before her arrival. The other a brig, laden with proviſions, is arrived in a ſafe port.

Since our laſt arrived at a ſafe port a prize ſhip of 290 tons, mounting 14 carriage and 12 ſwivel guns, and navigated with 45 men, taken by the Cumberland privateer, belonging to this place, with the following cargo, viz. 30 pipes port wine, 4 hogſheads ditto, 4 and a half hogſheads Liſbon ditto, 166 pipes of Madeira ditto, 78 hogſheads ditto, 68 quarter caſks ditto, 500 boxes claret, 13 cheſts green tea, 4 tons pig-iron, a quantity of gin, brandy, &c.

By a perſon arrived this week from Halifax, we are informed, that Sir George Collier, in the Rainbow of 40 guns, and two other ſhips of war, were ready to ſail for England. The Hancock frigate was alſo ſoon to ſail for the ſame place, they not having a ſufficient quantity of ſtores to refit her, nor men to man her at Halifax. A ſhip was appointed and ordered to be ready to ſail for Boſton about the 10th inſtant with all the American priſoners on board. He alſo informs, that a brig arrived in about 6 weeks from England, and brought advice that Lord Stormont had received orders to demand of the French Court a number of ſhips taken by the American cruizers, to be delivered up; and that the French ports be immediately ſhut againſt all the American veſſels whatever.

Thurſday evening laſt, between the hours of 7 and 9, the ſtately edifice, built about 50 years ago at New-Boſton, by the late Peter Chaldon, Eſq; and owned by his heirs, but in poſſeſſion of John Carter, Eſquire, of Albany, was entirely conſumed by fire, which began in one of the chambers, and increaſed ſo rapidly that very little of the furniture was ſaved, it alſo communicated to the barn, which was likewiſe conſumed. Several other buildings caught fire, but were happily extinguiſhed; and if the houſes in general had not been covered with ſnow, no one could tell where the fire would have ſtopped.

PORTSMOUTH, January 20.

Laſt Tueſday arrived here the ſhip Portſmouth, John Hart, commander, in nine weeks from Bourdeaux: on his paſſage to this place, fell in with and

took the following vessels, viz. [illegible] of Germany, laden with beef and butter; Brig [illegible], laden with dry fish: Brig [illegible], of 8 carriage guns, laden with beef, butter and herrings; and a letter of marque ship, New-Dunkirk, mounting [illegible] carriage guns, laden with dry goods, wines, &c.

By a Gentleman lately from Halifax, we have the following intelligence, that in conversation with the officers of the British Navy, relative to the Convention entered into by Gen. Gates, and Gen. Burgoyne; they said that the Convention would not be carried into effect on the part of Gen. Burgoyne. But that Gen. Burgoyne with his army would again bear arms in America, as soon as they should be freed from their present confinement. The Gentleman replied, "The Convention would be ratified by the King of Britain," and the American Congress." He was answered the King would have nothing to do with either the Convention, or Congress.——Quere, does not the above conversation well accord with Gen. Burgoyne's conduct at Cambridge? Why else should he early take an opportunity to declare in black and white, that the Convention was broken on the part of the Americans; wisdom would probably tell us, it was that he might avail himself of such a declaration, when it should suit his purpose.

Sir William Barnaby, Commander of one of the British frigates, upon the American station, observed, that so long as the Americans remained united, and supported the credit of their money, so as to pay off their soldiers in the field, it would not be in the power of Britain to conquer them.

HARTFORD, January 27.

The Alfred Frigate, Captain Hinman, belonging to the United States, is arrived in France, where she carried in and sold two Jamaica men of considerable value.

PROVIDENCE, January 17.

Colonel Barton of this State, who took General Prescot prisoner, is promoted by Congress, to the rank of Colonel, on the Continental Establishment.

YORK-TOWN, February 21.

We hear that Mr. John Hall and Mr. Robert Eastburne, worthy citizens of Philadelphia, died a few days ago in the goal of that city. A correspondent remarks, that while every day brings us the news of some of our countrymen perishing with cold or hunger in the goals of our enemies, the British and Hessian soldiers *now* among us enjoy plenty, warm fires, and the benefit arising from their labour. Do not heaven and earth call upon us to put a stop to this pitiful milk and water kind of humanity, and to compel our enemies to act *justly* by RETALIATION?

*Extract of a Letter from Baltimore, dated January 4, 1778.*

"The news of General Burgoyne's defeat and surrender was received in France a few days before Capt. Moore sailed, by a vessel that was dispatched from Boston, and another from Salem. They received at the same time the account of Philadelphia being taken by General Howe.

"A very capital ship with a cargo of dry goods is arrived at the Eastern Shore, and another in York river, besides several others at Edenton and South Key, so that we must shortly have plentiful supplies of cloathing from France. Many vessels are bound this way from France."

EASTON, *February* 6, 1778.

Captain Gifford Dalley, of Morristown, informs us, that on the 2d instant Governor Livingston told him, that he had received a letter from a gentleman in New-York, informing the Governor, that in a late London paper which had just come in, it is asserted, that the mob had rose in London, had pulled down and destroyed Lords Bute's and North's houses: That the mobs were frequent and violent against the King and Parliament: That his Majesty was frequently insulted, and to avoid the rage of the populace, was obliged to keep himself retired: That no foreign troops are coming to America: That the manufacturers stamp their cloths with AMERICAN LIBERTY: That several persons speaking in favour of the ministerial measures, had been killed by the mobs.—— The Governor further added, that it is *reported* in New-York that Lord Chatham was offered to be at the head of Administration; which he declined, unless the King and Parliament would confirm the Independency of America; which proof with how [illegible]

[illegible] Commissioners in Charge of the [illegible] Naval Commissioners.

[illegible] Hamilton, Esq; be [illegible] from the Service of [illegible]

CHA[illegible], Secretary.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

*The following account may be depended on as a fact, and sufficiently argues the caution with which we should avoid burrying from the bed to the grave persons who, though apparently dead, need only a little care to be restored to health.*

THE late Sir Hugh Ackland, of Devonshire apparently died of a fever, and was laid out as dead; the nurse, with two of the footmen, sat up with the corpse. Lady Ackland sent them a bottle of brandy to drink in the night: One of the servants being an arch rogue, told the other that his master loved *brandy* when he was alive; and, says he, I am resolved he *shall drink one glass with us now he is dead.* This fellow accordingly poured out a bumper of *brandy*, and forced it down his throat; a guggling immediately ensued, and a violent motion of the neck and upper part of the breast. The other footman and nurse were so terrified, that they ran down stairs, *and the brandy genius*, hastening away with rather too much speed, tumbled down stairs head foremost. The noise of the fall, and his cries, alarmed a young gentleman that slept in the house that night, who got up, and went to the room where the corpse lay, and, to his great surprise, saw Sir Hugh sitting upright: He called the servants: Sir Hugh was put into a warm bed, and the Physician and Apothecary were sent for: These gentlemen in a few weeks perfectly restored their patient to health, and he lived several years after. The above is well known to the Devonshire people, as in most companies, Sir Hugh used to tell this strange circumstance, and talk of his resurrection by his *brandy footman*, to whom (when he *really* died) he left a handsome annuity.

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SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, near Hanover-Town, in York county, Pennsylvania, an English servant man, named *Abraham Garrett*, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, black hair tied, about 21 years of age; had on when he went away, a wool hat, an ash coloured country cloth coat and jacket, with white metal buttons, tow shirt, leather breeches about half worn, and a pair of half worn boots; he has the two first letters of his name marked under the sleeve of his coat.---Also a certain *Jacob Welsh*, a German, a distiller by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; had on when he went away, an old wool hat, a lincey jacket, with sleeves mixed with black and white wool, tow linen shirt and trowsers, white woollen stockings, and a pair of brass buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that their master may have them again, shall have, if 10 miles from home, *Ten Dollars*, if 20 miles, *Twenty Dollars*, if 30 miles, *Thirty Dollars*, and if 40 miles, the above reward, or *Thirty Dollars* for either, and and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶30s CONRAD SHERMAN.

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*To be SOLD by*

WILLIAM HALL,

*At his Book Store, in Market-street, Reading,*

QUARTO, octavo and duodecimo bibles; a large assortment of history, physic, and divinity; Watts's psalms and hymns bound together or separate, &c. &c. Also blank books, single alphabets, best English parchment, pewter and lead ink-pots, pounce and pounce-boxes, dividers, best Dutch sealing-wax, common red and black ditto, slates and slate-pencils, black lead ditto, sand-boxes, pocket-books, battledores, quills, gilt message paper, paper hangings, brown paper, &c.

# YORK-TOWN.

*His Majeſty's moſt Gracious* SPEECH—

WELL, good my Lords and Gentlemen,
I'faith I'm glad to ſee you here agen.
Our blunders yet are uncorrected,
'Tis therefore more than I expected,
And I am thrown in ſuch a fluſter,
I've almoſt loſt the power—to bluſter—
Not that I am the leaſt alarm'd,
But then, you know forewarn'd, forearm'd,
And therefore I wou'd give you notice,
That with our matters but ſo ſo 'is
Theſe ſame curs'd rebels ſtill hold out,
And ſurely'll give us t'other bout,
For they're become ſo monſtrous frantic,
That they have croſs'd the great Atlantic,
And hold ſo cheap our mighty pow'r,
That, faith, I fear they'll *take the Tower*.
Do they not to our noſes jeer us,
And plunder, fright, and privateer us?
Like *Thurot*, ſcare the Iriſh coaſt,
And in the channel rule the roaſt,
And by the extenſion of their ſinning,
So check our trade in Iriſh linen,
That in our ancient fair of Cheſter
A man can ſcarce lay out a teſter.
They far and wide make ſuch a clatter,
That, troth, 'tis now no laughing matter.
Part then we muſt with our grimaces,
And put on *ſerious lengthy* faces.
But come---we are not *yet* quite gone to pot---
Let's wait and ſee how *Bonny'll trot*;
Something will come from both the *Howes*,
Or neither of them's worth a louſe;
Beſides, I'll bett the beſt ſurloin
Great things are done by *Jack Burgoyne*;
I long to hear how he has threſh'd 'em,
And in his Proclamation laſh'd 'em,
For you muſt know, beſides a fighter,
He is *a moſt prodigious* writer.
But then I feel a *little* fearful;
We therefore ſhould be very careful;
And to deſtroy theſe ſons of whores,
I want ſome caſh to hire more *boors*:
In bribing too, of *Maurepas*,
Thro' fear the French ſhould clapper claw,
I've drain'd my purſe ſo very dry,
That, faith, it almoſt *makes me cry*;
Not that I care about the caſh,
For I have always held it traſh;
But then, tho' for you out *I* lay it,
It comforts me that---you muſt pay it.

Both France and Spain appear terrific,
But then *they ſay* they're both pacific,
And you muſt know that, good my Lords,
I'd better take them at their words.
That *I* am peaceful who can doubt?
They've kick'd my breech, and twigg'd my ſnout,
And you muſt every one declare it,
How *meek* and *patiently* I bear it.
Was't ever known in any reign,
So much was borne from France or Spain?
Have not the frogs of Holland croak'd?
And yet you ſee we're unprovok'd.
Indeed, we've got in ſuch a hobble,
We muſt not with our neighbours ſquabble.
And to you, I can make it known,
We'll ſpill no blood---except our own---
Leaving all foreign wars to others,
We'll ſlaughter none but ſons or brothers.
And who 'bout this can make a pother?
Don't th' Cannibals eat one another?
And ſearch the whole of God's creation,
There's none more like the Britiſh nation.

Theſe meaſures I will firm purſue,
And for aſſiſtance look to you.
But ſtill, I'll hope, the multitude
No more, their leaders will delude,
And be convinc'd, ſo *kind* I treat them,
They'll all conſent that---we ſhall eat them.
Thus, with our kindneſs overpower'd,
They'll joyful croud---to be devour'd---
Or *Hanoverian* ſpouſes prove,
The more we threſh, the more they'll love.
Thus, then, their confidence I'll gain,
And quick waſh out each bloody ſtain.
Their confidence they'll ſure ſupply
To one ſo good---ſo *confident* as I.

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In CONGRESS, *December* 30, 1777.

*Reſolved*, That all perſons inhabitants of any of theſe United States, who have voluntarily liſted, or ſhall ſo liſt with or join the enemy of the ſaid United States, and have been or ſhall be taken in arms, be confined in cloſe goals, ſubject to be delivered up to the reſpective States, to which they reſpectively belong, to be dealt with agreeable to the laws thereof; and that the Commiſſary General of priſoners and his deputies be directed from time to time to tranſmit to the reſpective States the names of ſuch of their citizens, who have been made priſoners.

*Extract from the minutes*,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

*** *All publiſhers of news-papers, both German and Engliſh, are deſired to continue the above in their papers, for ſix months.*

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TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY ſtout Mulatto WENCH, 16 years old; ſhe has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, can cook, waſh, and do moſt ſorts of houſe-work. Inquire of Mr. ROBERT WHITE, Tavern-keeper, in Carliſle. ¶

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, a perſon of a ſober and good character, capable of carrying on that branch of buſineſs. Such a one may by applying to Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Printer, in Lancaſter, or to the Printers hereof, enter into immediate employ.

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TO be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, a very valuable tract of land, lying in Buſh-river, on the branches of Rumney-run, about 4 miles from Specutia church, and about the ſame diſtance from the tide waters of Buſh-river, Swan-Creek and the Bay, containing 350 acres, about 200 acres cleared and under good fence, with Negroe quarters, corn-houſe, &c. about 50 acres of the cleared land was a maple ſwamp, as rich as any need be, having from one to five feet mould; 30 acres of it is mowable meadow, the reſt is in Indian corn and may be eaſily made meadow, 100 acres of the land not yet cleared are rich maple ſwamp, from one to five feet mould, and will never want any manure; the whole of the land may be eaſily made meadow, and the parts that want manure, may be ſupplied from the ditches that are and may be made in the ſwamp; upon the whole, it is as good a tract of land for the quantity, as any in the county. Likewiſe will be ſold with the tract of land, if the purchaſer chooſes, nine Negroes, viz. Five men, two women, one boy and one girl; alſo 150 barrels of Indian corn, 300 buſhels of wheat in the ſtack, 50 head of cattle, 50 head of ſheep, 40 head of ſwine, 5 horſes and mares, with fodder and hay ſufficient to keep the creatures over the winter; the Negroes, &c. will not be ſold until the land is ſold. Likewiſe to be ſold, a tract of land lying in the State of Virginia, on the Shanadore-river, about 10 or 12 miles below a place called Miller's-town, on the main road from Harper's-ferry on Potowmack to Carolina; it is a good place for a tavern, ſtore or a blackſmith's ſhop, there having been one of each formerly there; the tract contains 310 acres of patent land; the ſoil is good, and there were good improvements on it about five years ago. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at the head of Buſh-river, near Hartford-town, in Hartford county, Maryland.

¶30s AQUILA HALL.


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